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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography on the theme of the Library Association of the 1991 City of New York Institute addresses the issue of library collection development during times of budgetary crisis. The bibliography encompasses the following topics: (1) budget cuts versus the high cost of books and serials; (2) management evaluation and assessment strategies; (3) methods of cooperative collection development, resource sharing, and reducing costs; (4) recent strategies and new technologies for interlibrary loan/document delivery; and (5) electronic publishing, online access to information, and the future. Also provided are information about an upcoming electronic journal; the titles and subscription addresses for other library-oriented electronic serials and computer conferences; and lists of 1991-1992 related conferences and contact persons. Author and conference speaker indexes conclude the report. (MAB)

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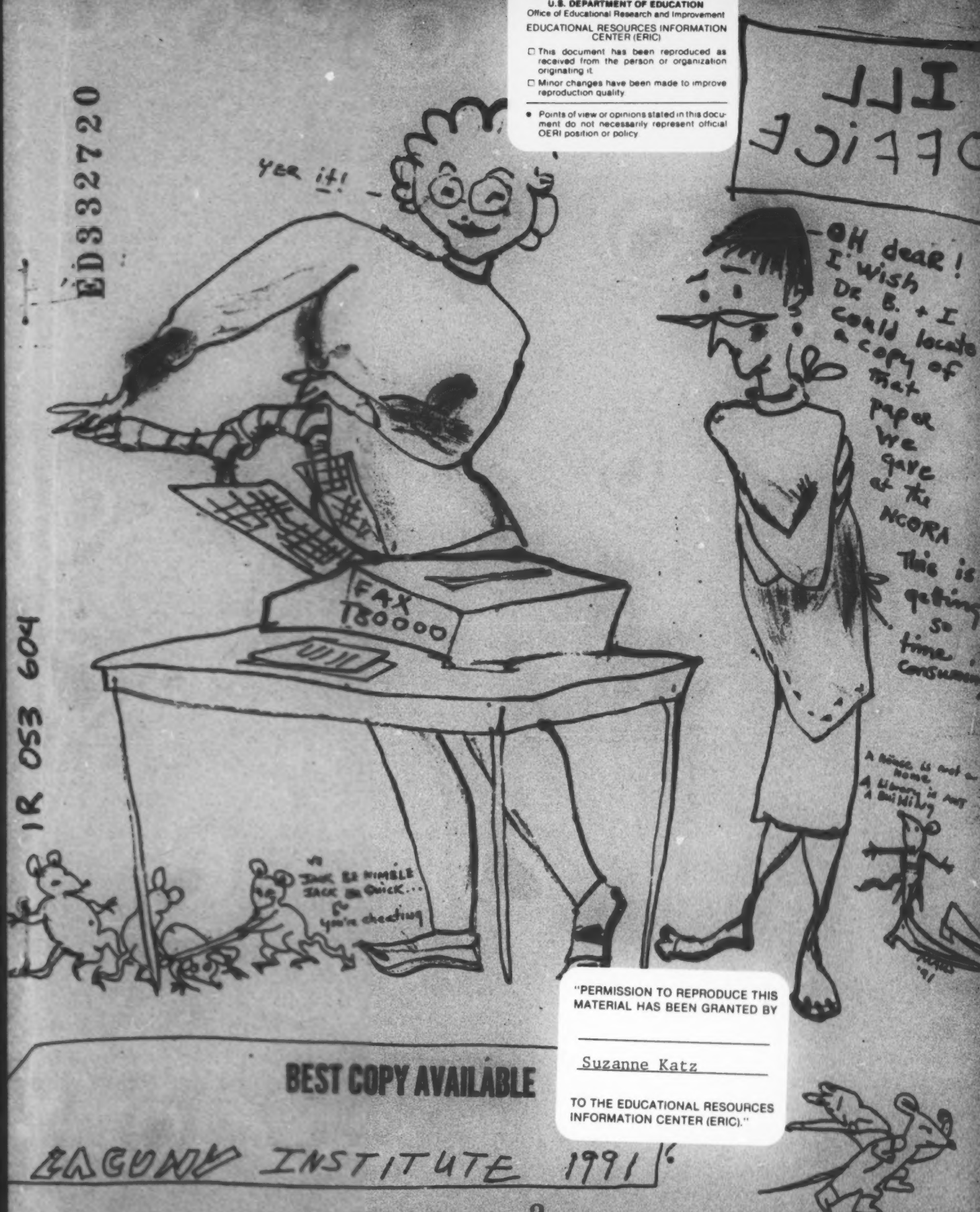
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An Annotated Selective Bibliography
on the Theme of the 1991 LACUNY Institute

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT
SURVIVAL TACTICS IN AN AGE OF LESS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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1991

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INTRODUCTION

More than ever today libraries are faced with incredibly shrinking budgets and escalating costs of books and serials. Budget cuts cause drastic changes in the way we spend our funds. Libraries are forced to engage in wholesale cancellation of periodical subscriptions and still find themselves with little money to purchase books. Librarians across the nation are being forced to re-evaluate their priorities.

The City University of New York is a case in point. We are especially affected by these problems as New York State enters one of its worst recessions. Governor Cuomo has proposed a slash of 79.6 million dollars from the University's operating budget next year. The *PSC/CUNY Clarion* reported in its March issue this year that "We stand on the brink of an academic disaster."

The theme of the 1991 LACUNY Institute addresses these issues. In addition to budgetary problems, automation, online public access catalogs, online subscription agencies and electronic vendor services are affecting all aspects of acquisitions: the types of materials acquired, how they are acquired, processing procedures, and personnel qualifications and duties.

In a time of diminishing library resources, administrators must often choose between acquisitions and access services. Should we continue to acquire expensive books and journals, or is access enough? What is the impact of technology on collection development? What alternatives to acquisition are available? Where has collaborative collection development and resource sharing worked, and what are the problems in implementing such programs? What are the fiscal implications of such solutions? What is the impact of technology on collection development? What criteria can be used for making tough choices?

These are some of the issues highlighted at our conference and in this bibliography.

Some of the abstracts in this bibliography were derived from those available in various online databases and existing bibliographies if the compilers considered them sufficiently descriptive of the item listed.

LACUNY INSTITUTE PROGRAM

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT: SURVIVAL TACTICS IN AN AGE OF LESS

Friday, April 12, 1991

8:30 - 9:30 **REGISTRATION AND REFRESHMENTS**

9:30 - 9:45 **WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS**

William J. Myrick, Associate Dean for Libraries, City University of New York (CUNY)

Laurence F. Mucciolo, Deputy Chancellor, CUNY

PROGRAM MODERATOR: Sheila Herstein, City College, LACUNY Institute Committee

9:45 - 10:45 **EVOLVING KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE ACCESS SYSTEMS**

Peter R. Young, Executor Director, U.S. National Commission on Libraries & Information Science

10:45 - 11:00 **BREAK**

11:00 - 12:00 **ELECTRONIC RESOURCES AND LIBRARIES IN THE 1990's: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Ward Eric Shaw, Chairman and CEO of CARL Systems, Inc.

12:00 - 2:00 **LUNCH** Exhibits/Demonstrations

2:00 - 4:00 **PANEL DISCUSSION: COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES COAST-TO-COAST**

Julia Gelfand, Applied Sciences Librarian, University of California, Irvine

Susan Vaughn, Director, CUNY Resource Sharing Projects/ Associate Librarian for Collection Development, Brooklyn College, CUNY

Suzanne Fedunok, Assistant Director for Information Research Services, State University of New York at Binghamton Libraries

Rhonna A. Goodman, Assistant Coordinator of Programs and Services, METRO

PANEL MODERATOR: Dan Rubey, Lehman College, LACUNY Institute Committee

4:00 - 6:00 **RECEPTION** sponsored by IBM. Exhibits/Demonstrations.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE PROBLEMS: BUDGET CUTS HIGH COST OF BOOKS/SERIALS

Breivik, Patricia Senn, and Ward Shaw. "Libraries Prepare for an Information Age." *Educational Record*, 70 (Winter, 1989), 12-19.

Since funding levels will probably not change much, college libraries will need to shift emphasis from seeking more funding for current and new services to delivering more and better service for less, becoming leaner and more able to deliver adaptable services. Increased budget flexibility will be essential.

Budd, John M. "It's Not the Principle, It's the Money of the Thing." *Journal of Academic Librarianship, 15 (September, 1989), 218-222.*

Although many arguments in favor of user fees for library services are based on economics, little economic benefit is actually gained by levying charges for some services. A microeconomic model that has been used to demonstrate the benefits of user fees is critiqued, as is the issue of accountability.

Cargill, Jennifer. "Budgetary Constraints: The Impact of Technical Services." *Journal of Library Administration*, 10 (Spring, 1989), 39-57.

The impact of rising costs of library materials is a reality in the late 1980s and is likely to remain with us for the foreseeable future. Technical Services staff can assist in determining how the organization deals with financial constraints. While budgetary crises do not always lead to long-term restructuring of organizations or permanent redeployment of personnel, a budgetary crisis does present the opportunity to do so.

Dougherty, Richard M. "Financial Resources." *Library Administration & Management*, 3 (Spring, 1989), 59-96.

Nine articles cover topics related to library financial resources: (1) escalating serials prices; (2) library budgeting; (3) entrepreneurship; (4) cutback management; (5) academic library budgets; (6) assessment of library effectiveness; (7) public library fund-raising; (8) capital investment; and (9) unit cost analysis describing the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Libraries experience.

Dougherty, Richard M. "Scholarly Publishers Who Charge Outrageous Prices for Journals May Get Some Unexpected Competition." *Chronicle of Higher Education*, (June 3, 1987), 40-41.

University libraries are being forced to cancel subscriptions to important research journals because of rapidly escalating prices. These outrageous subscription prices may urge competition from others. For example, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) is able to issue both paper and electronic publications at reasonable prices.

Dowd, Sheila T. "Fee, Fie, Foe, Fum: Will the Serials Giant Eat Us?" *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 17-38.

The author concludes: Retrenchment, in the form of serials cancellations, austerity in acquisitions, curtailment of services, staffing reductions, is for most of us a real and present necessity. Cooperation, and cooperative resource sharing, can help us mitigate some of the effects of these reductions. Communication with our campus community is indispensable; we must enlist their support for our compromises and stimulate their participation in a dialogue with publishers and learned societies. And, finally, the real costs of doing business in libraries in the last decade of the twentieth century must be identified; and strong, committed advocates must fight for needed support. That's a heavy challenge for our profession. But remember--Jack did kill the giant.

Duchin, Douglas. "Looks Like the Ball Is In Our Court--Library Support Services from Vendors." *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 71-80.

Duchin advises libraries to take advantage of vendors and the services they have available. Vendors can help to pick up the slack while the costs of serials and monographs go up.

Hamaker, Charles A. "Costs and the Serials Information Chain: Containing the Impact on Library Budgets." *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 99-113.

Hamaker highlights the rising costs of serial expenditures at Louisiana State University from 1981 to 1987, citing similar problems at other universities as well. Rising costs seem to be a "global phenomenon" for many large, medium-sized and small academic and research libraries.

Hauptman, Robert. "Periodicals: Proliferation, Pricing and the Penurious Librarian." *Catholic Library World,* 60 (January-February, 1989), 158, 176.

The author reviews the problem of rising periodical subscription costs for libraries and argues that subscribers must take a stand by refusing to subsidize greedy publishers. He suggests guidelines for increasing the effectiveness of serials budgets by decreasing the number of subscriptions.

Hewitt, Joe A. "Altered States: Evolution or Revolution in Journal-Based Communications?" *American Libraries*, 20 (June, 1989), 497-500.

Hewitt discusses the conflict between librarians and publishers as librarians try to find ways to solve the problems of increasing prices of serials and inadequate fund allocations. A series of seminars sponsored by the Society for Scholarly Publishing will attempt to involve librarians, publishers, scholars, editors, subscription agents and database vendors in a discussion of basic issues of the problem including the "publish-or-perish" syndrome, electronic publishing, the future of the scholarly journal, and methods of coping with the problem.

Jackson, Frederick H. "The Future of Academic Libraries: The Inevitability of Change." *College Board Review*, 117 (Fall, 1980), 6-9.

College and university libraries must cooperate as budgets dwindle and the need for more new periodicals escalates. We need a national periodical center modeled after the British National Lending Library as well as library automation at central storage libraries.

Lee, Sul H., Editor. "The Impact of Rising Costs of Serials and Monographs on Library Services and Programs." *Journal of Library Administration*, 10 (Spring, 1989), 1-125.

Eight articles examine the impact of rising costs of serials and monographs on library services. Topics covered include crisis management strategies; insights from the vendor's perspective; the particular problems of research institutions; the impact of tight budgets on technical processes; and options for cost savings through resource sharing and new technologies. [Articles by Sheila T. Dowd, Jennifer Cargill, Leonard Schrift, Douglas Duchin, Frederick C. Lynden, Charles A. Hamaker, and Robin Downes are cited in this bibliography]

Lynden, Frederick C. "The Impact of Rising Costs of Books and Journals on the Overall Library Budget." *Journal of Library Administration*, 10 (Spring, 1989), 81-98.

If prices continue to rise at the current rate, then libraries will be required to incease fund raising efforts, collection coordination, and resource sharing. If these strategies are inadequate, one must be concerned about the future of scholarly communication. In the meantime, collection librarians can be justifiably proud of the programs which they have pursued during the current crisis.

Schrift, Leonard. "A Period of Adjustment: Planning and Coping With Decreasing Funds in Libraries for Acquiring Monographs and Serials--A Vendor Perspective." *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 59-69.

The phenomenon of the spiraling cost of books and journals must be viewed and evaluated as a long term process. This has been an issue since the 1970's and is likely to stay for some time to come. The impact of the process of rising costs, coupled with the accompanying process of shrinking funds and tightening budgets, is seriously affecting libraries, library service vendors and publishers.

Young, Peter R., and Carpenter, Kathryn Hammell. "Price Index for 1990: U. S. Periodicals and U. S. Serial Services." *Library Journal,* 115 (April 15, 1990), 50-57.

The authors present the following data by subject category on 1990 prices of periodical subscriptions: (1) average price; (2) percent increases; (3) percent increase since 1981; (4) percentage of titles increasing; (5) average price by Library of Congress classification; and (6) increases since 1977. They then present comparisons with the Consumer Price Index and data on serial services. [See also *Library Journal,* 114 (April 15, 1989), 43-50, for 1989 data]

MANAGEMENT EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIES

Alexander, Ernest R. "Cost Allocation Issues in Interlibrary Systems." *Journal of Library Administration,* 6 (Summer, 1985), 37-65.

In comparing methods of allocating service transaction costs among member libraries of interlibrary systems, questions of how costs are to be estimated and what cost elements are to be included are critical. Different approaches of estimation yield varying results. Actual distribution of units accounts for the greatest variance in allocations.

Buschman, John. "Asking the Right Questions About Information Technology." *American Libraries,* 21 (December 1990), 1026-1030.

Library professionals assume that information technology is good for libraries, librarians, and the public but instead should be asking why it is good and where it will lead. Buschman cites some philosophical changes in library practice, cautioning us to question these changes and consider alternatives. Some of the changes he questions are the growing number of fee-based services, the conception that the ability of information technology to retrieve greater quantity equates with cultural progress, the growing privatization of information, and the conception that technology, including information technology, is neutral. We must not allow the machine "to set the limits of what is valuable, informative, socially worthwhile, and logical".

Gherman, Paul M. "Vision and Reality: The Research Libraries and Networking." *Journal of Library Administration,* 8 (Fall-Winter, 1987), 51-57.

Research library directors respond to the Library of Congress' Network Advisory Committee statement, which stresses an egalitarian network environment. Gherman defines the special role of research libraries and describes the effect of their participation in local area and multitype networks.

Gore, Daniel, Editor. *Farewell to Alexandria: Solutions to Space, Growth, and Performance Problems of Libraries.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1975).

This collection of papers, presented at the Conference on "Touching Bottom in the Bottomless Pit," sponsored by the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, and held on April 17-18, 1975, deals with the issue of growth problems in academic libraries from almost every angle. Some of the papers deal with cooperative programs, the periodicals collection, microtechnology, and no-growth, higher performance libraries.

Harvey, John F., and Peter Spyers-Duran, Editors. *Austerity Management in Academic Libraries.* (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1984).

This volume includes fifteen essays on a variety of topics including the effects of inflation, creative fund raising, interlibrary and intra-campus coordination, improving negotiating skills, objectives and standards, building planning statistics, budget management, cost-benefit analysis, staff creativity, increased productivity, and automation. The information is designed for the academic library administrator and manager faced with difficult budget choices and less than enough money to do that which needs to be done.

Hughes, Carol. "Opening a Universitywide Dialogue About Electronic Resources." *College & Research Libraries News,* 52 (February, 1991), 84-87.

An increasing number of articles in the professional literature assert that electronic information resources and the technological tools which provide access to them are radically changing scholarly communication. The University of Michigan began a broad based dialogue which they hope will lead to a practical consensus on directions and strategies for the institution.

Jenkins, Clare, and Mary Morley. *Collection Management in Academic Libraries.* (Brookfield, VT: Gower, 1991). 300 p.

Collection management is now a very important and complicated business...a topic of international concern for library managers. Academic libraries worldwide find it more important than ever to define their aims and look to costs and user profiles. The contents of this volume consisting of essays by contributors from all parts of the world are: Performance Indicators and Measurement; Finance and Budgeting; Staffing and Organization; Automated Systems and Services; The Role of Suppliers; Selection, Acquisition and Exploitation of Stock; Management of Particular Types of Material; The National Picture; Summing Up and Conclusions. The editors are British. [Abstracted from Publisher's Announcement]

Lewis, David W. "Inventing the Electronic University." *College & Research* Libraries, 49 (July, 1988), 291-304.

Higher education is confronting a fundamental change. The transition from print on paper to digital and electronic technologies is transforming instruction, scholarly communication and the storage and preservation of knowledge. What is required is not the automation of old systems, but the restructuring of institutions. The drive for autonomy, needed for effective scholarship, and the push for standardization, needed to assure easy and open access to information, will create conflicts difficult to resolve. Universities must find new ways of funding and financing information services and new staffing patterns if they are to continue as effective learning and research centers. "Electronic communication is not simply a link to colleagues, but a link to resources. It can replace storage, or as a librarian would put it, "access can replace ownership."

Kirk, Thomas and Thomas Michalak. "The Coalition for Networked Information." *College & Research Libraries News,* 51 (September, 1990), 751-753.

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL), CAUSE (the professional association for the management of information technology in higher education, and EDUCOM (a nonprofit consortium of colleges, universities, and other institutions involved with campus information networking) have formed a Coalition for Networked Information to Advance Scholarship and Intellectual Productivity. The Coalition will "promote the provision of information resources on existing networks and on proposed interconnected networks."

Munn, Robert F. "The Bottomless Pit, Or the Academic Library as Viewed from the Administration Building." *College & Research Libraries,* 50 (November, 1989), 635-637.

Library administrators could adjudge their likely fortunes in the academic tug-of-war for funds if they understood more clearly the attitudes of institutional administrators toward libraries. Some view the library as "a bottomless pit"; all recognize that the library is unlikely to generate much political pressure for its own aggrandizement. Many young institutional administrators are coming to apply more sophisticated measures to their funding formulas than have been utilized in the past. Librarians therefore would be well advised to become more proficient in modern management techniques and program budgeting concepts. [Author]

Newcomb-Doty, Yvonne. "Service Vs. Economics." *College & Research Libraries News,* 51 (March, 1990), 211-215.

The budget crisis has forced the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to emphasize a reexamination of policies regarding availability of the resources of community college libraries' for all people on all campuses and centers made possible by centralized access through automated systems. Of primary concern is "the gap between the philosophical commitments of the community colleges and the financial support allocations." Solving the problem of service vs. economics is the dilemma that must be faced by branch and multi-campus library administration in community colleges.

Shaughnessy, Thomas W. "Management Strategies for Financial Crises." *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 3-15.

This paper provides an administrative perspective on the problems that beset libraries as a result of the financial crisis. The author suggests strategies for responding to management problems caused by the crisis: (1) relations with campus officials; (2) impact on library staff; and (3) impact on library users.

Shaw, Ward, and Patricia Culkin. *Computer-based Library Management Systems.* (Denver, CO: University of Denver, 197?), 52 l.

SOME COOPERATIVE SOLUTIONS
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT
RESOURCE SHARING
REDUCING COSTS

Association of Research Libraries. *Cooperative Collection Development.* SPEC Kit No. 111. (Washington, DC: Office of Management Studies, 1985) 103 p.

The sections of this Kit review cooperative collection development activities among ARL member institutions, indicating that many are involved with local, statewide, or regional consortia that develop and operate one or more fairly traditional cooperative programs.

Atkinson, Ross. "Old Forms, New Forms: The Challenge of Collection Development." *College & Research Libraries,* 50 (September, 1989), 507-520.

Collection development is intended primarily to improve the academic library's ability to fulfill competing information responsibilities with chronically inadequate resources. In order to meet this challenge, collection development has sought to create a system out of the processes which are already endemic to selection. If this system is to progress, if it is to adapt to rapidly changing technical and economic conditions, it must have the capacity to exert greater control over scholarly and educational information. Steps toward this increased control should include the categorization of sources and access by function rather than merely by subject, the ongoing definition of a title-specific core, and the development of prescriptive access and collection policies.

Ballard, Thomas H. "Dogma Clouds the Facts." *American Libraries,* 16 (April, 1985), 257-259.

The author examines arguments now being presented in support of public library networking and resource sharing and suggests ways to obtain harder evidence that might serve to legitimize these beliefs, estimate benefits, build in evaluation, support estimates of benefits, seek cheaper alternatives for accomplishing the same goals, and consider alternatives to cooperation.

_____. "The Unfulfilled Promise of Resource Sharing." *American Libraries,* 21 (November, 1990), 990-993.

An examination of interlibrary loan practices reveals little progress toward equalized public library service. The increasingly automated environment is much more capable of sharing resources than ever before. Still, ILL departments look at ILL service rather than resource sharing.

Battin, Patricia. "Research Libraries in the Network Environment: The Case for Cooperation." *Journal of Academic Librarianship,* 6 (May, 1980), 68-73.

A national cooperative strategy by research libraries is needed in collection development capabilities, technological developments, preservation requirements and the process of scholarly communication. The publications explosion, rapid inflation, and technological advancement have invalidated traditional operating assumptions of research libraries.

Bearman, Toni Carbo, and Ward Shaw, Editors. *The Role of the Information Science Community in a National Network.* [Prepared by the Networking Committee and the Special Interest Group on Library Automation and Networks (SIG/LAN) of the American Society for Information (ASIS)] (New York: The Committee, 1981). 16 p.

Beaupre, Linda. *Cooperative Activities in the University of California Libraries.* (Berkeley, University of California, 1976). 47 p.

A summary of this report may be found in Association of Research Libraries. *Resource Sharing.* SPEC Kit No. 42 (Washington, DC: Office of Management Studies, 1978). The report describes the variety of cooperative activities engaged in by the University of California ranging from bilateral agreements between campuses to national and international programs. In terms of resource sharing, the key factor is immediacy of the user's need for a specific work. To be effective, such cooperation must insure current information about collections, provide access to collections, and maintain complementary collections. The report outlines current programs and activities that provide these elements for the sharing of library collections and services among on-campus and off-campus users.

Branin, Joseph J. "Issues in Cooperative Collection Development: The Promise and Frustation of Resource Sharing." In *Issues in Cooperative Collection Development,* Edited by June L. Engle and Sue O. Medina. (Atlanta, GA: Southeastern Library Network, 1986), 1-38.

The author, Associate Director for Collection at the University of Georgia, delivered the keynote speech at the SOLINET Resource Sharing and Networks Support Program described below (See Engle, June L.). He reviews historical efforts in coordinated collection development, obstacles encountered in planning such activities today, and strategies for overcoming the identified obstacles. His presentation includes informative examples of current efforts such as the RLG Conspectus, the North American Inventory of Collections project, and the National Shelf List Count. The discussion section following the speech is included.

Buzzard, Marion L. "Cooperative Acquisitions Within A System: The University of California Shared Purchase Program." Resource Sharing and Information Networks, 2 (Spring/Summer, 1985), 99-113.

The Shared Purchase Program was implemented mainly to prevent unnecessary duplication of expensive, low use materials among the nine campuses of the University of California. The program is considered a success by its participants in spite of problems of methodology and access that remain to be resolved.

Downes, Robin. "Resource Sharing and New Information Technology--An Idea Whose Time Has Come." *Journal of Library Administration,* 10 (Spring, 1989), 115-125.

Regardless of how a university administration responds to the budget requests of its library, there is on some campuses a clear understanding between library and administration that university libraries have a life span of no more than fifteen years. The agenda of the budget dialogue between them is really about how much should be spent on maintaining the present configuration of collection and services. Both the library and the administration share basic assumptions on the need, not just to plan for, but to take active steps toward, a presumed hypothetical revolution in how information is produced and distributed. The scenario includes a mix of conventional and electronic publishing and a reliance on new information technology.

Engle, June L., and Sue O. Medina, Editors. *Issues in Cooperative Collection Development.* (Atlanta, GA: Southeastern Library Network, 1986), 82 p.

Librarians in the South have traditionally shared resources as a means of overcoming the region's historical poverty. There is a growing number of programs designed to facilitate resource sharing that involve coordinated collection development in the region. The Southeast Library Network, Inc. (SOLINET) sponsored a program to assist librarians engaged in these endeavors. This volume contains the following papers delivered at the SOLINET Resource Sharing and Networks Support Program on March 11, 1988. Most include the question and answer segments after the speech. (1) Issues in Cooperative Collection Development: the Promise and Frustration of Resource Sharing, by Joseph J. Branin; (2) North Alabama Union List of Serials, by Craig Stillings; (3) Cooperative Collection Development Program in a Multitype Library Environment, by Lee Pike; (4) Cooperative Collection Management on a Statewide Basis, by Sue O. Medina.

Gore, Daniel. "Curbing the Growth of Academic Libraries." *Library Journal,* 106 (November 15, 1981), 183-187.

Academic libraries should consider cooperative storage of unused or little-used library materials to offset the proliferation of print materials and conserve financial resources. Mutually shared storage would retain collection integrity, expand collection availability, conserve library space for the active collection, and permit a no-growth policy for the library facility.

Gregor, Dorothy. *Feasibility of Cooperative Collecting of Exotic Foreign Language Serial Titles Among Health Sciences Libraries in California.* (Berkeley, CA: University of California, Berkeley Institute of Library Research, 1974). 50 p. ERIC Document No. 104 407.

This study concerns the feasibility of developing cooperative arrangements for sharing exotic foreign language serial titles among the health sciences libraries of California. Circulation counts indicated that 74 percent of the 77 titles counted had circulated twice a year or less and that the libraries involved do maintain multiple subscriptions to those titles. Because the National Library of Medicine encourages cooperative programs among health sciences libraries and the libraries studied now have access to an online serials database to aid in the implementation of such arrangements, there exist the incentive and the means to initiate some cooperative arrangements. The study results indicate that exotic foreign language serials might be a useful category with which to begin.

Gwinn, Nancy E., and Paul H. Mosher. "Coordinating Collection Development: The RLG Conspectus." *College & Research Libraries,* 44 (March, 1983), 128-139.

The RLG Conspectus is an overview, arranged by subject, of existing collection strengths and future collecting intensities of RLG members. The article offers a description of the data gathering process and of the online version of the database. The Association of Research Libraries is conducting an experiment to see whether the methodology can be extended to non-RLG Association members.

Harloe, Bart, Editor. *Towards the Year 2001: Cooperative Collective Development and Resource Sharing in the Southwest.* (Proceedings of a Workshop Held in Las Cruces, New Mexico, November 7, 1988). ERIC Document No. ED 309 787.

These proceedings of a workshop on cooperative collection development and resource sharing in the Southwest contains the text of the following presentations: (1) "Collaborative Collection Development in an Era of Financial Limitations" (Paul Mosher); (2) "Cooperative Collection Development: The New Mexico Point of View" (Jeanne Sohn); (3) "Collection Development Policies and the Arizona Experience" (Dora Biblarz); (4) "Technical Aspects of Cooperative Collection Development" (Sara Heitshu); and (5) Trans-Border Cooperation and the Texas Experience" (Mary Keckley). The publication includes the workshop discussions by the presenters and audience members and bibliographical information.

Hewitt, Joe A., and John S. Shapman. "Cooperative Collection Development Among Research Libraries in the Age of Networking: Report of a Survey of ARL Libraries." *Advances in Library Automation and Networking*, 1 (1987), 189-232.

The objectives of this study were to prepare an inventory of cooperative collection development programs among ARL libraries. Some aspects included were purposes of the programs, formal recognition by the university or library administration of the CCD programs, program activities, written policy, funding and priorities, physical access and interlibrary loan, bibliographic access, and problems. The researchers discovered some flaws in the instrument used for the study, but in spite of these flaws, derive some enlightening conclusions. The survey "revealed something of a schism between the levels of aspiration and accomplishment in cooperative collection development." However, this does not lessen the significance of the CCD relationships established during the last twenty years.

Lowry, Charles B. "Resource Sharing or Cost Shifting?--The Unequal Burden of Cooperative Cataloging and ILL in Network." *College & Research Libraries*, 51 (January, 1990), 11-19.

The values and reward system that characterize library cooperation are drawn from an environment quite different from that of the modern library network, which is founded on the shared cataloging/ILL utility. Reflecting as it does on earlier systems of values about participation, the reward system for the technology-based network encourages use of but not contribution to the "national library database." This paper examines the dilemmas of participation in resource sharing networks and proposes solutions based on shifting the inducements toward contribution by remunerating the contributing library for the unit cost of original cataloging and the suggested restructuring. The restructuring suggested applies to library network/utilities in general.

Luquire, Wilson, Editor. "Coordinating Cooperative Collection Development: A National Perspective." *Resource Sharing and Information Networks,* 2 (Spring/Summer, 1985), 1-252.

The papers in this issue provide a series of practical seminars on how libraries have attempted cooperative collection development projects. They are (1) A National Scheme for Collaboration in Collection Development: The RLG-NCIP Effort, by Paul H. Mosher; (2) The North American Collections Inventory Project (NCIP): 1984 Phase II Results in Indiana, by David Farrell; (3) A System Level Coordinated Cooperative Collection Development Model for Illinois, by Karen Krueger; (4) Cooperative Collection Development Among Research Libraries: The Colorado Experience, by Joel Rutstein; (5) Indiana, Colorado, and Illinois-Comments on Three Approaches to Coordinated Cooperative Collection Development (CCCD), by Terry L. Weech. The papers are followed by several discussions of other CCCD programs in various parts of the country.

Maass, Barbara. "The New Mythology: Co-operative Collection Development." *Canadian Library Journal,* 46 (February, 1989), 23-29.

Maass reviews the historical record of cooperative collection development activities and identifies fundamental problems that have hampered these activities. She argues that there is a need to implement a resource network approach which emphasizes short term need and resources as opposed to long range planning.

Medina, Sue O. "Cooperative Collection Management on a Statewide Basis." In *Issues in Cooperative Collection Development,* Edited by June L. Engle and Sue O. Medina. (Atlanta, GA: Southeastern Library Network, 1986), 67-79.

The author, Director of the Network of Alabama Academic Libraries, describes plans for the sixteen-member consortium to develop a statewide coordinated collection development program. She discusses planning activities of NAAL such as a required assessment of the ability of an academic library to support a new program proposed for an institution, use of the Amigos Collection Analysis Software to analyze the machine-readable database to generate collection management information, and compilation of a union list of major microform sets to aid in entering analytics for the sets into SOLINET/OCLC.

Poulos, Angela. *Cooperative Collection Development.* [Expansion of a Paper Presented at the Academic Library Association of Ohio, 1978. ERIC Document No. ED 206320. 18 p.

Cooperative collection development is a method of coping with rising prices for expensive and little used library materials. Poulos describes the experiences of institutions which have had success in overcoming difficulties associated with cooperative ventures and recommends twelve ways of solving the various problems that arise.

Resource Sharing & Information Networks. Volume 7 (Fall, 1991-). ISSN 1042-4458. Subscription: $18 Individuals; $24 Institutions. The Haworth Press, 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904. Editor: Robert P. Holley, Associate Dean of Libraries, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

This quarterly journal focuses on topics appropriate to local, state, regional, national, and international networks, and their associated activities, such as interlibrary loan, cooperative collection development, document delivery including telefacsimile and transborder data flow.

Rutledge, John, and Luke Swindler. "Evaluating Membership in a Resource-Sharing Program: The Center for Research Libraries." *College & Research* Libraries, 49 (September, 1988), 409-424.

The authors examine arguments in favor of membership in the Center for Research Libraries in light of its changing collections and services, the changing environment of cooperative collection development, and the changing needs and fiscal situations of research libraries. They discuss the classic arguments for participation from both theoretical and practical perspectives, using the experience of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and other CRL members as cases in point. They also assess four evaluation methodologies encompassing the major quantifiable benefits of membership.

Shaw, Ward. "Resource Sharing and the Network Approach." *Academic Libraries,* 10 (September, 1982), 55-60.

The major benefit of library automation lies in the potential for sharing infrequently used titles among libraries through local, regional, national, and international networks. These offer administrators a powerful tool for maximizing their institutions' research resources and flexibility.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN
DOCUMENT DELIVERY
RECENT STRATEGIES
NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Ardis, Susan B., and Karen S. Cronels. "Document Delivery, Cost Containment and Serial Ownership." *College & Research Libraries News*, 48 (November, 1987), 624-627.

Due to today's near-crisis situation in journal prices, added to the ever growing pressure of space constraints and budget uncertainties, the Science librarians at the University of Texas at Austin thought that purchasing articles from commercial document delivery services might be more cost effective than ownership of infrequently used titles. A pilot study was done from February 2 through April 30, 1987 and as anticipated the study confirmed the hypothesis that commercial document delivery of rarely used materials is a cost-effective alternative to ownership .

Bonk, Sharon. "Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery in the United Kingdom." *RQ*, 30 (Winter, 1990), 230-240.

The United Kingdom has a fundamentally different organization for its interlibrary loan system. Technological advances and political forces are reshaping the structure of the interlending system. Effects of the British Library Document Supply Centre to retain its central role include carefully moderating its price increases to British libraries and increasing its foreign revenues. Discussed are the changing technologies, economic and political dimensions of ILL plus a summary of the structure of ILL in the United Kingdom.

Calabrese, Andrew M., and Stephen R. Acker. *Information System Design: A Case Study in the Generation of Innovations.* Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association. (37th, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, May 21-25, 1987). 29 p. ERIC Document No. ED 295 222.

Arguing that designing information systems must involve the integration of social/organizational as well as technical activities, and assuming that the contribution of social scientists studying innovation will be enhanced through increased participation in the design process, this paper presents a case study in the generation of innovation. The innovation considered is an electronic document delivery system (EDD) under development in the Office of Research at the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). It is important to view information systems from a socio-technical perspective as early as possible in the design stage of innovation, since without consideration of the social, an idealized technical design concept may not move forward as a practical social system as it has been conceived. The authors review the literature of action research for its relevant application to the generation of innovation. Data on OCLC was gathered intensively over a period of eighteen months beginning in 1979 and periodically in the years since that time.

Chang, Amy. "Computerizing Communication for Interlibrary Loan." *College & Research Libraries News,* 50 (December, 1989), 992-994.

Electronic mail for faculty and students solved the interlibrary loan crunch at Texas Tech. The staff designed an electronic mail system which allows faculty and students to request materials from their offices and homes via the E-Mail System any time of the day.

Cline, Gloria S. "The High Price of Interlibrary Loan Service." *RQ,* 27 (Fall, 1987), 80-86.

Charges for interlibrary loan service have increased markedly over the past fifteen years, and high prices now constitute a major dilemma for both librarians and users of the service. In addition to high prices, this paper discusses other problems of ILL, e. g., the use of confusing terminology, poor invoicing practices, and the trend toward increased restrictions regarding whom a library will serve. The writer emphasizes the need for standardized fees, terminology, and invoice forms.

Edvalson, Terry. *Online Reference and Document Delivery Service Library Network.* (December, 1988) ERIC Document No. ED 306 926.

The Online Reference and Document Delivery Service Network developed at Eastern Oregon State College and operated in Eastern Oregon provides rural east Oregonians improved access to information sources via computers, telefacsimile, and telecommunications. Microcomputers have been placed in public school, community college, and hospital libraries in the 10-county region served by the college. This Network, proposed by library personnel to solve the problem of lack of library support for students in off-campus college programs, include: comprehensive, current awareness, known-item, and brief topic searches and telefacsimile transmission of documents, improved reference services, cooperative collection development efforts, and electronic mail service.

Eichhorn, Sara. "Books and Bytes." *College & Research Libraries News,* 49 (November, 1988), 658-661.

Eichhorn describes a successful electronic document delivery service for books and journal articles at the University of California at Irvine. The success of this service has encouraged UCI to make plans to accept interlibrary loan requests and course listings for Reserve Services by electronic mail.

"FAX!" [Special Report] *American Libraries,* 19 (January, 1988), 57-64.

Five articles describe projects for document delivery in which FAX was used to overcome old problems. They are: (1) "FAX It To Me: A Library Love Affair," by Mary Y. Moore; (2) "'FAX Is Integral'--To Center's Vast Operations," by Colette Mak; (3) "Libraries Fast-FAX for Physicians," by Anthony Aguirre; (4) A City/County Library Tries Intra-Faxing," by Eve J. Davis; and (5) "Fax Goes Far in Montana," by Linda Brander.

Halsey, Kathleen F. *An Evaluation of Document Delivery Service to Interlibrary Loan: A Commercial Firm and a Traditional Library Source.* Master's Thesis. Cardinal Stritch College, 1988. 78 p. ERIC Document No. ED 302 261.

This study was conducted at a midwestern university to determine whether a commercial firm can serve as a viable alternative to the conventional library source for academic interlibrary loan document delivery service. One hundred twenty-four identical article requests were ordered electronically and almost simultaneously from both the University Microfilms International (UMI) and Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS). Various types of data were recorded with the following conclusions reached: (1) even at greater expense, the ILL manager may find commercial firms convenient for handling copyright compliance and filling requests unavailable from traditional sources; (2) telefacsimile promises improvement in turnaround time; and (3) although WILS does an excellent job in meeting the university's ILL needs, commercial firms can also be utilized to broaden that kind of service.

Higginbotham, Barbara Buckner. "Telefacsimile: The Issues and the Answers." *Journal of Interlibrary Loan and Information Supply,* 1 (1990), 67-86.

This paper, an adaptation of the Report of the Telefacsimile Task Force of the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency (METRO), designed a useful decision-making tool for institutions contemplating the incorporation of telefacsimile that helps to identify the issues surrounding facsimile.

Howard, Ellen H., and Terry Ann Jankowski. "Reference Services via Electronic Mail." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 74* (January, 1986), 41-44.

The University of Washington Health Sciences Library decided to incorporate the University's electronic mail service with their library service. Since the Health Science Center faculty, researchers, and residents have access to in-house electronic mail, the library experimented with interlibrary loans, online searches, books to be held, and book renewals.

Journal of Interlibrary Loan and Information Supply, Volume 1, No. 1 (1990-). ISSN 1042-4458. Subscription: $18 Individuals; $24 Institutions. The Haworth Press, 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904. Editor: Leslie R. Morris, Director of Libraries, Niagara University Library, Niagara University, New York 14109.

This is the first journal devoted to interlibrary loan problems and the basic expanding roles of interlibrary loan librarians based in North America. Until its publication, there has been no broad-based, practical yet professional periodical that ILL librarians in North America and abroad could specifically rely on for their special needs. Articles focus on the broad spectrum of all library and information center functions that rely heavily on ILL and information supply. In addition, there are practical and research-based articles on ILL. Several features appear in each issue, one being a column entitled "As a Matter of Fax" written by Steven J. Schmidt, Interlibrary Services Librarian at Indiana University.

Kovacs, Gabor J., and Others. "The Effects of Linking Bibliographic Utilities: A Progress Report." *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science,* 6 (June, 1980), 18-20.

Kovacs sumarizes the results of a project which analyzed data for decisions concerning linking; i. e., whether and how to link utilities in order to pool bibliographic resources. He discusses the benefits of links for cataloging, interlibrary loan, and online reference and presents a cost-revenue model which analyzes alternatives for linking.

McCartney, Elizabeth J. "The Impact of Adding Retrospective Conversion Holdings to OCLC on Interlibrary Loan Lending." *RQ,* 28 (Spring, 1989), 327-333.

Greater access to library collections and better communication have affected interlibrary loan (ILL) during the last fifteen years. At those libraries where retrospective conversion holdings have been added to bibliographic utilities such as OCLC, ILL has increased. This paper examines the experience of one library by determining the change in the number of lending requests received, what part of the change could be attributed to the library's use of OCLC, what proportion of the change could be attributed to the retrospective conversion project, and whether the type of material cataloged influenced the change in the number of requests received. Results indicated that the library's use of OCLC greatly increased the number of requests but that the addition of retrospective conversion items contributed to the increase.

Raitt, David I. "Information Delivery Systems." *Annual Review of Information Science & Technology.* (White Plains, NY: Knowledge Industry Publications for the American Society for Information Science, 1985), 55-90.

This selective survey covers the technical, historical, and social background of information delivery systems in Europe and the United States. Defining the topic as one in which information, in its broadest sense, is delivered electronically via public or private networks to a user's office or home on demand, the author provides an overview of the literature covering the systems (videotex, teletext, cable, satellites); the differences between the systems in the United States and Europe, the technology (decoders, architecture, software); the applications in specific fields (banking, education, shopping); and the issues (regulatory, legal and policy). An extensive bibliography concludes the review.

Reynolds, Dennis J. "Regional Alternatives for Interlibrary Loan; Access to Unreported Holdings." *College & Research Libraries,* 41 (January, 1980), 33-42.

A highly structured inexpensive teletype system used by several libraries in western Illinois has resulted in filling about 50 percent of the members' requests for monographs despite a nearly total lack of knowledge of each other's holdings. Recent experimentation with the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem shows promise under similar conditions.

Schmidt, Steven J. "As a Matter of Fax." *Journal of Interlibrary Loan and Information Supply,* 1 (1990), 5.

About his feature column in this new journal, Schmidt states "The purpose of this column is to demonstrate the workings of these marvelous machines [FAX]. In this and future editions, we hope to display some of their uses and to point out some of the pros and cons involved in using telefacsimile as a communication and document delivery tool."

Turner, Fay. "Interlibrary Loan Protocol: An International Standard for Electronic ILL Messaging--Part I." *Journal of Interlibrary Loan and Information Supply,* 1 (1990), 109-117.

An Interlibrary Loan Protocol has been developed to facilitate resource sharing in a computerized library environment. The protocol defines a standard which permits the exchange of ILL messages between institutions that use different computers, systems, and communication services. The protocol is currently being standardized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and is being examined for implementation by institutions in North America and Europe.

Wessling, Julie E. *"Benefits from Automated ILL Borrowing Records: Use of ILLRKS in an Academic Library."* RQ, 29 (Winter, 1989), 209-218.

A review of software available for managing ILL statistics resulted in Colorado State University Libraries selecting ILLRKS (Interlibrary Loan Record Keeping System) for control of borrowing files. Colorado State served as the alpha site for modification of ILLRKS to accept RLIN records, allowing RLIN, OCLC, ALA, and E-mail requests to be automatically merged into one file. The program facilitates file management, streamlines statistics, and aids collection development.

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING, ONLINE ACCESS TO INFORMATION, THE FUTURE

Bevilacqua, Ann F. "Hypertext: Behind the Hype." *American Libraries*, 20 (February, 1989), 158-162.

The author, a hypertext expert, defines and describes hypertext, discusses the history of this new software tool, its applications and limitations. She deplores the fact that the driving force behind the current hypertext projects...has not been libraries, but scholars. "They are building a hypertext world and we are not yet a part of it." She urges librarians to involve themselves in this new world.

Bingham, Sanford, and Rex Roberts. "Machines of Enlightenment." *Columbia*, (Fall, 1990), 26-31.

Tracing the revolutionary changes wrought by the impact of computer revolution technology that marked the "dawning of the Information Age," the authors describe various communication technologies (Fax, Audiotex, Hypertext, Fiber-optic Cable, Satellites) and the facilitated access to information made possible by library bibliographic networks. But they caution against "threats to freedom inherent in increasing technological sophistication."

Buckland, Michael K. "Library Materials: Paper, Microform, Database." *College & Research Libraries*, 49 (March, 1988), 117-122.

Buckland compares the characteristics of paper or microform library materials, electronic publications, and online databases in terms of equipment needs, cost effectiveness, budgeting, and satisfaction of users'needs, offering several suggestions for effective integration of these materials.

Kibirige, Harry M. "Computer-Assisted Reference Services: What the Computer Will Not Do." *RQ*, 27, (Spring, 1988), 377-383.

Computer-power euphoria is overshadowing most other issues in information services. To many participants, the computer is an information panacea. In the reference department, computerized database searching is regarded by some as the ultimate solution in providing information. This article analyzes computerized reference and information services with respect to communication barriers between the user and the information specialist; local resources development; external services policy; search strategy development; and artificial intelligence. As librarians and other information specialists participate in automation, several vital issues have been superficially considered. An efficient reference service must have effective local resources and a developing interlibrary loan materials pool. Adoption of expert systems in reference work must leave important policy decisions to people.

LaRue, James. "Sending Them a Message: Electronic Bulletin Boards." *Wilson Library Bulletin,* 60 (June, 1986), 30-33.

This article discusses similarities between the local bulletin board system (BBS) and the public library. Highlights include components of the small BBS (system operator, host computer, "messaging" software, auto-answer device, connection to one or more phone lines); uploading and downloading; notes from the board; and the role of the librarian.

Martin, Susan K. "Information Technology and Libraries: Toward the Year 2000." *College & Research Libraries,* 50 (July, 1989), 397-405.

Some current trends will intensify and begin to make major changes in the way that libraries operate and the way that society uses information technologies in the next century. Among the trends are: more focus on user needs, with users accessing electronic information directly; an increasing tendency for information users to bypass the library; the obsolescence of first-and-second-generation systems; a contention between optical products and online access; and a focus in the United States on formulation of major information policies. Inherent in these are both challenges and opportunities for libraries.

Michalak, Thomas. "The Application of Centralized Text Editing and Electronic Mail Systems in Libraries: The CMU Experience." *Library Hi Tech,* 2 (Winter, 1984), 24-30.

Carnegie-Mellon University Libraries utilize three software packages resident on the University's central computers for text editing, text formatting, and electronic mail. The author explains the advantages of utilizing central computing resources, describes the introduction of and training in computing systems within libraries, some specific applications, and notes some advantages and problems of electronic mail.

Morris, Dilys E. "Electronic Information and Technology: Impact and Potential for Academic Libraries." *College & Research Libraries,* 50 (January, 1989), 56-64.

Morris discusses the impact of technology and the economics of information on academic libraries. He calls on libraries to forge a renewed national commitment to cooperate in the building of a national information network for scholarly communications that is based on the existing bibliographic utilities and the developing academic networks.

Porter, G. Margaret. "What Does Electronic Access to Bibliographic Information Cost?" *College & Research Libraries News,* 52 (February, 1991), 90-92.

Porter describes the various products and pricing structures libraries encounter when purchasing CD-ROMs and online catalogs. She concludes with the following caveats: negotiations with vendors and producers are important; information gathered today will be outdated by tomorrow; and finally, it will probably always be more expensive than anticipated.

Roberts, Kenneth H. *The Library in Tomorrow's Society: A Literature Review.* (Paris, France: UNESCO, General Information Programme, 1987). 114 p. ERIC Document No. ED 290 480.

Intended to reflect the international library community's expectations for the next ten to fifteen years and the place of the library in tomorrow's world, this extensive selective review focuses on the professional literature published between 1982 and 1986 which treats the probable evolution of different types of libraries in both developed and developing countries. The following topics are covered: (1) the future information society; (2) the future for librarians-- the search for roles, the influence of technology, professional education and training; (3) the future for libraries of all types; (4) organization and administration of libraries--influence of technological innovations, information system design, policy and planning, interlibrary cooperation, networking, the management of change, the use of marketing methods, fees for service, and manpower issues; (5) library and information work--technological innovations, developing countries, document delivery, social aspects, information communication, online information retrieval;(6) related areas--computer and telecommunications technology, publishing and storage media. The summary chapter notes that the review points to the increasing value placed on information by contemporary society and raises questions of how libraries will meet the demand for access and how the costs of access will be borne.

Roysdon, Christine M., and Laura Lee Elliott. "Electronic Integration of Library Services through a Campuswide Network." *RQ,* 28 (Fall, 1988), 82-93.

In Fall 1986, Lehigh University initiated a campuswide network, creating an integrated electronic workplace for users. Through the capabilities of this network, a broader range of library services is available to the university community. Network reference services include electronic question negotiation, online searching applications, and uploaded bibliographic files. The growth of Lehigh's electronic network demonstrates enhanced efficiency and communication between patrons and librarians. Future plans for expanding reference services on the network will increase the user base and extend Lehigh's abilities as a "wired" university.

Rumsey, Eric. "The Power of the New Microcomputers: Challenge and Opportunity." *College & Research Libraries,* 51 (March, 1990), 95-99.

In the next few years, the power and usability of the microcomputer will increase immensely. Current developments that are contributing to this growth are CD-ROM, the 80386 microprocessor, and the graphic user interface. As the information-handling capability of the computer grows with these new developments, the microcomputer industry will increasingly market information products to end users. As this happens, the library will be challenged to provide users the same ease of access to information that they have on their own computers.

Schuman, Patricia Glass. "Reclaiming Our Technological Future." *Library Journal,* 115 (March 1, 1990), 34-38.

Schuman discusses the future of libraries and librarians focusing on the effects of the information explosion and the application of new technology to provide greater access for users. She considers the information industry, electronic publishing and the role of libraries and stresses the importance of professional librarians in determining developments in library services.

Tinsley, G. Lynn. "An Electronic Bulletin Board: LIBRARY". *Special Libraries,* 80 (Summer, 1989), 188-192.

The article describes an electronic bulletin board called LIBRARY that was developed at Carnegie Mellon University to display the tables of contents of scholarly journals and timely postings of new monographs in the fields of computer science and robotics. It describes the preparation involved in beginning the service, the management and upkeep,the feedback generated from users, and projects future directions.

Woodworth, Anne. "Emerging Electronic Library Services." *Academic Computing,* 4 (February, 1990), 26-28, 50.

Woodworth's discussion of electronic library services and information and resource sharing highlights cooperative ventures between Carnegie Mellon University, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She describes computer networks, discusses online catalogs and explains the differences between hardware and software, concluding with suggestions for future developments.

A NEW ELECTRONIC SERIAL

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E Journal is an all-electronic, Bitnet/Internet distributed, peer-reviewed, academic periodical. The editors, Ted Jennings and Ron Bangel, state: We are particularly interested in theory and praxis surrounding the creation, transmission, storage, interpretation, alteration and replication of electronic text. We are also interested in the broader social, psychological, literary, economic and pedagogical implications of computer-mediated networks. Texts that address virtually any subject across this broad spectrum will be given thoughtful consideration.

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Proceedings will be published. Address all correspondence to: Acquisitions '91, c/o Genaway & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 477, Camfield, OH 44406-0477; (216) 533-2194.

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"NETWORKS, OPEN ACCESS, AND VIRTUAL LIBRARIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RESEARCH LIBRARY." 29th Annual Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing, to be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, April 7-9, 1991. [Cosponsors: The Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, CICNet, Inc.]

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"A CHANGING WORLD", NASIG (North Atlantic Serials Interest Group) 6th Annual Conference Program, to be held June 14-17, 1991, at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas.

CHANGING TECHNOLOGIES:
Speakers: Timothy B. King, Charles W. Bailey, Jr., Anne B. Pitternick.

CHANGING INFORMATION WORLDWIDE:
Speakers: Francis Narin, John F. Riddick, Edward Kasinec, Margarita Almada de Asencia.

STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES:
Speakers: Carol Pitts Hawks, Gail McMillan, Charles B. Lowry.

WRAPUP: Dan Tonkery

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"CROSSING INFORMATION FRONTIERS: THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL NETWORKS ON REFERENCE SERVICES AND RESEARCH IN THE NINETIES" sponsored by the American Library Association Reference and Adult Services Division, to be held on Sunday morning, June 30, 1991, at the ALA Annual Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

Featured Speakers: Peter Lyman and Ward Shaw

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3. Users and Networks
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